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19 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
20 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
21 OAKLAND DIVISION

22 JOHN ARMSTRONG, et al.,

23 Case No. 94-2307-CW

24 Plaintiffs,

25 v.

26 GAVIN NEWSOM, et al.,

27 DECLARATION OF CATE IN SUPPORT  
28 OF DEFENDANTS' RESPONSE TO  
PLAINTIFFS' OBJECTIONS TO  
DEFENDANTS' R.J. DONOVAN  
PARTIAL REMEDIAL PLAN [ECF No.  
3177]

Defendants.

29 I, Matthew Cate, declare:

30 1. I make the following declaration of facts based on my own knowledge. I previously  
31 submitted two declarations on Defendants' behalf in this case on September 11, 2020 and on  
32 November 17, 2020. (See ECF Nos. 3083-5 & 3160-60.) My employment history, background,  
33 and qualifications are the same as stated in those declarations. If called, I can testify competently  
34 to the facts contained in this declaration.

1           2. I understand that on September 8, 2020, the Court granted, in part, Plaintiffs' motion  
2 seeking injunctive relief at the Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility (RJD) and issued an  
3 order for remedial measures. As part of these orders, the Court ordered the California  
4 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to develop a remedial plan and to meet  
5 and confer with Plaintiffs and the Court Expert, Ed Swanson. I have reviewed these orders and  
6 understand that the parties and Mr. Swanson have engaged in extensive meet-and-confer sessions  
7 concerning a proposed remedial plan. I further understand that the parties have agreed to  
8 continue their discussions concerning the portion of the remedial plan that addresses the "staff  
9 complaint, investigation, and disciplinary process" at RJD. I have reviewed CDCR's partial  
10 remedial plan, Plaintiffs' objections to the partial remedial plan, the Declaration of Michael  
11 Freedman, and the exhibits attached to his declaration.

12           3. I understand that Plaintiffs have objected to the portion of the remedial plan that  
13 addresses the use of oleoresin capsicum spray, commonly referred to as pepper spray or OC-  
14 spray. I further understand that Plaintiffs have proposed weighing the canisters after use and have  
15 proposed that CDCR model its policy after the Federal Bureau of Prisons' policy. I have  
16 previously opined on this issue for Defendants and summarize those opinions in this declaration.  
17 As previously noted, my opinion is based on my personal opinion and my conversation with  
18 CDCR Captain Tracy Snyder, who is leading a CDCR task force on the use of OC spray.

19           4. I understand that the most common pepper spray canister assigned to CDCR staff is  
20 the MK-9. This canister uses a propellant to discharge the active ingredients in a spray form.  
21 The canister is designed to hold 9-13 ounces of spray, depending on the design, but may contain  
22 more or less than the indicated amount. The MK-9 has a tab or pin on the canister designed to be  
23 ejected when the canister is discharged, thereby indicating that the chemical agent has been  
24 discharged. Once the tab or pin is off and the canister has been discharged, even partially, CDCR  
25 does not use the canister again. The tab/pin can break off if an officer bumps the canister against  
26 a hard object, such as the arm of a chair while seated. The older versions could also inadvertently  
27 discharge in this manner.

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1       5. As I have previously noted, the weighing of canisters would not provide useful  
2 information and would not address Plaintiffs' concerns. This, in part, is because of the nature of  
3 the pepper spray and the fact that the discharge of pepper spray is dependent on multiple factors.  
4 The weather is a factor that dictates the amount of pepper spray to be used to be effective. In  
5 colder weather, the trigger or button must be depressed for a longer period of time to discharge  
6 the same amount of pepper spray. Conversely, in warmer weather, the spray is released more  
7 easily and requires a shorter activation period. Similarly, wind can impact the amount of pepper  
8 spray necessary to be effective. Obviously, in windy conditions or in the presence of a fan, the  
9 spray can be disbursed over a large area quickly, thereby failing to provide a sufficient amount to  
10 the targeted area. In still conditions, this is not a factor. Another factor that must be considered is  
11 the proximity of the target because it can impact the amount of pepper spray that is needed. The  
12 manufacturer recommends a maximum range of 18-20 feet, but less spray would likely be needed  
13 at shorter range.

14       6. As I also have previously noted, weighing the pepper spray canisters as suggested by  
15 Plaintiffs does not effectively address their concerns. There are hundreds of correctional staff  
16 carrying canisters on each facility and these officers share the canisters in different ways  
17 depending on their assignments. The logistics of weighing all those canisters before and after use  
18 would be very burdensome. Further, setting specific guidelines for number of ounces of pepper  
19 spray that should be used is a difficult task and is dependent upon many conditions, including  
20 those described above. Weighing the canisters after use, therefore, would not be particularly  
21 helpful in addressing a concern regarding overuse. Because one canister can weigh more or less  
22 than another, it is impossible to say exactly how much spray was discharged without weighing  
23 every canister before and after use. Even if an accurate weight of the spray used were  
24 determined, that number would not show whether an appropriate amount of spray was used as  
25 that depends on the particular circumstances.

26       7. I understand that Plaintiffs have proposed that CDCR modify its policy to limit  
27 pepper spray use in accordance with the Bureau of Prison's policy. I further understand that  
28 Plaintiffs' proposal is meant to address the use of pepper spray during the immediate uses of

1 force. In their brief, citing the Department Operations Manual, sections 51020.15 and  
2 51020.15.1, Plaintiffs state that “CDCR use of force policy, which places quantitative limits on  
3 the use of pepper spray in controlled uses of force but, for immediate uses of force, provides only  
4 that officers ‘shall only administer the amount of chemical agents necessary to reasonable to  
5 accomplish the objective.’” (ECF No. 3177 at 9.) Plaintiffs fail to note that the CDCR’s current  
6 policy for application of pepper spray in a controlled use of force setting is already very similar to  
7 the federal policy in that it allows a one to three-second burst of spray, as compared to the federal  
8 policy which allows a two-second burst of spray. Both policies also restrict the number of  
9 applications in a controlled setting to two bursts of spray. The key difference then is in an  
10 uncontrolled situation. As Plaintiffs note, during an uncontrolled use of force, CDCR’s  
11 regulations restrict the use of pepper spray to only that amount “necessary and reasonable to  
12 accomplish the lawful objective.” This is reasonable and appropriate for several reasons.

13       8. First, in an uncontrolled use of force situation, the lives of the officer and/or inmate  
14 may be in imminent peril. There are many instances of inmate-on-inmate violence or inmate-on-  
15 staff assaults that could result in catastrophic injury or death if the assault or attack is not quickly  
16 and effectively stopped. Accordingly, it is imperative that the officer have the discretion to utilize  
17 that amount of pepper spray that he or she deems necessary to achieve immediate compliance.  
18 Second, as noted above, the amount needed in a particular situation will vary depending on the  
19 weather, the physical location, and the distance between the parties. In a confined setting, during  
20 warm weather, and with the target in fairly close proximity, only a one-to-two-second burst may  
21 be necessary to achieve compliance with orders. However, in cold or windy conditions, in an  
22 open setting, and with the target 15-18 feet away, the amount of spray necessary to stop a violent  
23 attack may be significantly higher and the burst significantly longer in duration. Accordingly, a  
24 strict limit of two-second bursts in all uncontrolled use of force situations is not a helpful or  
25 appropriate regulatory solution.

26       9. Moreover, the installation and use of fixed and body-worn cameras may have an  
27 impact on the use of pepper spray. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that some staff are using  
28 an excessive amount of pepper spray in confined settings, the use of cameras alone will identify

1 the excessive discharge and the staff misconduct complaint, investigation and disciplinary process  
2 should mitigate that practice. Accordingly, in my opinion, the Court should not take action to  
3 change the CDCR regulations until the impact of the cameras on the use of pepper spray is  
4 determined.

5 I swear under penalty of perjury that the statements in this declaration are true and correct  
6 to the best of my knowledge. Signed at Sacramento, California, on December 14, 2020.

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